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The China Mail

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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
3 1/2 h.p. 5 1/2 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 37.

No 17, 133.

號四十月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

午戌戌年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
Tel. 516.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
14 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO
WHICH ARE VARIOUS THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
Company, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£22,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital	£8,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£24,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,400
II—Fire Funds	£3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	£17,587,590
Sinking Fund Account	£28,320
	£22,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity 2,141,583
Branches.....
Revenue Marine Department..... £37,299
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,278

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.0 p.m.
every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SATURDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application, at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Compostres order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DESTINE, successor of
the late HEN KING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Circulation Free

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tins. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



WATSON'S PYERIS. REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyserian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD. (NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Tow Office, 48, Cross Street, ROBINSON, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards: Sham-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER	SILENT
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AND	RALEY
OVERLAND	DATAMON
MOTOR	MOTOR
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STRAW HATS

Price \$1.50 and up

also

WHITE HELMETS

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL

1500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE. OFFICIAL REPORTS.

DESPERATE CHARACTER OF
FIGHTING.

ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED.

London, June 12.
1.25 p.m.

A French communiqué states:
Between Montdidier and the Oise
the battle has continued without any
great change. Yesterday evening
and last night on our left all the
enemy's attempts to counter-attack
were shattered. We again progressed
east of Mery and Senlis Wood.

The Germans by violent attacks
also attempted to drive us back on
Aronde. On the front of St. Maur.
Desloges-Facem-Antheuil we bore
the shock and inflicted very heavy
losses on the attackers and main-
tained our positions.
On our right the Germans, despite
repeated efforts, were unable to de-
bouché. On the southern bank of the
Matz we hold the southern part of
Chevincourt and the station of St.
Maur-Matz.

According to the latest informa-
tion, our counter-attack yesterday
forestalled a powerful enemy attack,
which was being prepared on the
same front. We encountered great
forces, which we overran. The pri-
soners taken by one of our Divisions
belonged to four different enemy
Divisions.
South of the Aisne, the Germans
this morning attacked between the
river and the forest of Villers-
Cotterets.
Desperate fighting is occurring on
the front of Donniers-Outry and
to the south of Ambleny.

HONORIC FIGHTING IN CERTAIN SECTORS.

London, June 12.
2.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:
Between Montdidier and the Oise
the enemy renewed his pressure.
All his attempts on our left to re-
capture our gains of yesterday failed.
We progressed in the region of the
Belley Wood and St. Maur.

We took 40 more prisoners and
several guns and numerous machine-
guns.
There is no change on the St.
Maur-Antheuil front.

The Germans on our right renewed
their attacks on the Matz river.
After several costly attempts they
gained a footing on the southern bank
and also in the village of Mellicock
and the heights of Beaud-Cross.

Our troops east of the Oise on
Monday night effected a withdrawal
in the line of Bailly-Trepy-le-Val,
west of Nampcel, protected by cover-
ing detachments, which masked the
movement.

We repulsed an enemy attack in
the region of Hautebraye and took
prisoners.
South of the Aisne, there were
desperate combats and sometimes
hand-to-hand fighting between the
river and the Villers Cotterets Forest.

We stoutly resisted the attacks of
the enemy, who progressed slightly
in the plateau west of the villages
of Dainmarch and Outry. His efforts
against Ambleny and St. Pierre Aigle
failed.

North of the Aisne we captured
Blancourt-les-Boulay, south
of Boupy, and the southern part of
Boulay.

Aeroplanes yesterday participated
in our counter-attack on the front
Montdidier-St. Maur, bombing and
dispensing enemy Divisions forcing
up to meet the shock. The convoys
were stopped and their heavy bat-
teries deserted and their gunners
ceased fire altogether. Twenty-six
tons of projectiles were dropped. In
addition 13 tons of bombs were drop-
ped at night-time on enemy positions.
Thirteen enemy machines were
brought down yesterday.

"NOTHING SPECIAL" ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, June 12.
10.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
The French successfully raided on
the night of the 11th in the neigh-
bourhood of Loeux.
There is nothing special to report
on the British Front.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

London, June 12.
12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
We repulsed raiders on the night
of the 11th on our post at Ayeloy
Wood. We carried out a successful
raid at Borelles, taking a few pri-
soners.
Hostile artillery firing was active
at intervals at night to the west of
Lens.

BATTLE IN THE AIR. HOSTILE TROOPS AND TRENCHES BOMBED.

London, June 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:
Our aeroplanes assisted a French
counter-attack on the western por-
tion of the Noyon battle-front on the
11th by special patrols dealing with
German machines, and by vigorous
constant bombing of enemy's
trenches, gun positions and com-
munications.

Heavy machine-gun fire from our
low-fliers upon hostile troops and
transport in the same area destroyed
10 German aeroplanes and we drove
down four out of control. The
British lost three planes, while two
British machines reported missing
yesterday have returned.

The British and French squadrons
since the German attack in the
Noyon sector on June 9th have
dropped 21 tons of bombs and ac-
counted for 20 enemy machines. On
the British Front two German
machines were shot down and two
driven down out of control. One
British machine is missing.

We dropped 14 tons of bombs on
the 11th.
Our night-fliers heavily attacked
the railway at Cambrai and piled
at Frenicourt, dropping four tons of
bombs without suffering any loss.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, June 12.

A wireless German official report
states:
We repulsed with very heavy
losses a French counter-attack to
the south-west of Noyon and threw
back the enemy on the whole front
from La Ployon to Antheuil.

We located and the enemy from
the west bank of the Oise to the
northern junction of Matz.
Our prisoners now number 18,000.

The enemy evacuated Carlepout
Wood. We pushed reached the
line running to the north of Bailly-
Trepy-le-Val to the west of
Nampcel.

INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association. Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917 in time to present to the Meeting and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 13, 1918. 524

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Traction Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address:
"VICTORIA,"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2967.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at

Panama-Pacific

International Exposition

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

Therapion No. 1

Therapion No. 2

Therapion No. 3

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Therapion

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

SMALL WHITE FOX TERRIER.
Brown Head. Small black spot on
back. Answers "POM." Tel. 1944, or
note to
C. H. R.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 12, 1918. 519

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS
REQUIRED for little girl 4 years.
(Good salary to suitable person.
Write giving full particulars to
P. U. C.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 12, 1918. 518

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE
ENGINEER is required at a
Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing
accompanied by details of experience
and copies of testimonials to
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings.
Hongkong, June 3, 1918. 478

ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY, at 6 p.m.

ORGAN
RECITAL.

VOCALIST:

Mrs. W. J. HILL.

ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents:
NITSUI RUSSAN KAISHA.
Telephone 230 & 155.

FOR SALE

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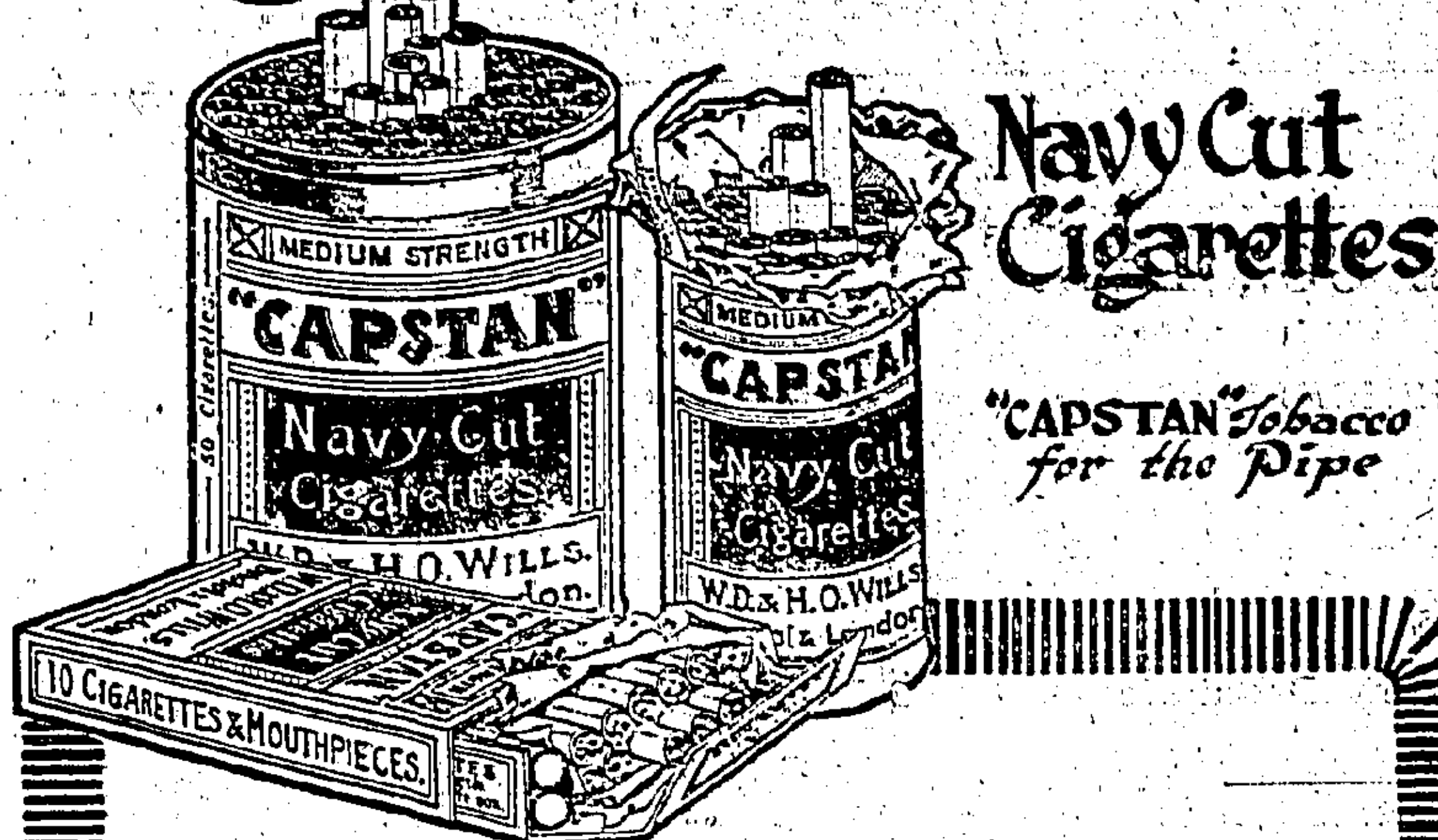
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CATALOGUES

FOR

1918.

GRACA & CO.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

"CAPSTAN"



"Capstan" Navy Cut Cigarettes
are sold in the following
packings:—

Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes
& in air-tight tins of 50

also
MAGNUMS in air-tight
tins of 50 Cigarettes

LABOUR SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

MR. HENDERSON EXPOSES THE
SHAMEFUL PEACE.CONDITIONS OF JAPAN'S
INTERVENTION.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at a
breakfast in connection with the con-
ference of Labour party agents, organ-
isers, and prospective Parliamentary
candidates, made particular reference to
the Russian situation and the suggested
intervention of Japan.

"We are told," he said, referring to
the Labour Memorandum on War Aims,
"that victorious Germany is in no mood
to conclude peace on these principles. We
are reminded that Germany has imposed
a shameful peace upon Russia. On
the contrary, the settlement thrust upon
Russia by force of arms has made it
more imperative that we should insist
more resolutely than ever upon the
policy we have laid down."

"A peace of that kind is what we call
a militarist peace—a peace of conquest
and annexation. To propose that we
should enter into negotiations to end
the war upon the assumption that such
a peace as that made with Russia can
stand is the last word in political
cynicism."

"It would be a complete denial of our
international policy to accept concessions
from the Central Powers in the West on
condition that they are left in undis-
turbed possession of their conquests in
the East."

"CHALLENGE TO ENEMY SOCIALISTS.
We range ourselves by the side of
the Russian people in repudiation of this
shameful and anti-democratic settlement forced
upon the Russian people, as we are not
entitled to say to the German Social-
ists—"

"Before the war your Government
was a danger to German democracy.
It has now proved itself an instrument
of disaster to the free revolutionary
democracy of Russia. Join with us in
a united effort to destroy autocracy
and militarism, so that we may secure
not a League of Kings but a League of
Peoples."

"But the Socialists of Germany and
Austria have a right to be assured that
in accepting the principles and policy
we have put forward, they do not lay
their countries open to a military peace,
such as their Governments have forced
upon Russia. We have to prove to them
that we are sincere in carrying out our
policy of 'No annexations and no penal
indemnities, and the right of democratic
self-determination.' Accordingly, we
insist that the Allied Governments must

be prepared to apply these principles to
every question to be considered at the
official peace conference.

CONDITIONS FOR JAPAN.

"And here let me say that we cannot
but regard with grave anxiety the pro-
spect of Japanese intervention in Siberia.
Whatever argument may be put forward
in justification of this adventure—and I
do not deny that a plausible case can be
made out for military action—I am pro-
foundly convinced that Japan's inter-
vention will seriously compromise the
Allies, unless steps are at once taken to
make it clear—"

(1) That the majority of the Russian
people approve and welcome such in-
tervention.

(2) That it has been undertaken
with the full sanction of all the Allies,
including, in particular, the United
States, and I would add, China.

(3) That an unequivocal pledge of
disinterestedness is given by Japan,
and publicly endorsed by the whole of
the Allied Governments, including,
once more, the United States.

"This should be accompanied by a
frank declaration that Japanese troops
will be withdrawn from Siberia, and
every man, woman, and child, and every
piece of property, will be restored to
the immediate possession of the Russian
people."

"Upon these condi-
tions, and upon no others, could we look
with favour upon the intervention of
Japan in the affairs of Russia."

DEARER NEWSPAPERS.

From April the prices of a number of
newspapers and periodicals will be
increased, says a Home paper. Among
the daily newspapers, the "Yorkshire
Post" will, after April 1, be 2d.
instead of 1d. With regard to
weekly publications, on April 8 "Comic
Outs" will cost 1d. instead of 1d., and
the "Penny Pictorial" 2d. instead of
1d. A week later the prices of
"Answers," "Home Chat," and the
"Home Companion" will be raised from
1d. to 1½d. "The Family Herald" will
be 2d. instead of 1d., and the "Yorkshire
Weekly Post" and the "British Citizen
and Empire Worker" are to cost the same
price. A further increase in the price
of fashion publications is taking place.
"Our Home" goes up from 3d. to 3d.
"Lady's World" and "Lady's World
Fancy Work" from 4d. to 6d.; "Home
Fashions" 3d. to 4d.; and "Leeds
Dressmaker" 3d. to 4d. The price of
the "Hicks Herald" and that of the
"Bucks Free Press" will be raised, from
2d. to 3d.

Healthy Babies Sleep
well at Night.

A well child sleeps well and during his
waking hours is never cross but always
happy and laughing. It is only the
sickly child that is cross and peevish.
Mothers, if your children do not sleep
well, if they are cross and cry a great
deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets, the
Canada children's remedy, and they
will soon be well and happy again.
Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas.
Diette, North Tynes, Quebec,
writes:—"My baby was greatly troubled
with constipation and cried night and
day. I began giving her Baby's Own
Tablets and after she had taken the first
and slept well at night. The Tablets
are sold by medicine dealers or by mail
at 20 cents a tin from the Dr. Williams
Medicine Co., 96 Beethoven Road, Shang-
hai."

YOU CLEAN OUTSIDE

but what about your inside? To be
healthy it is just as important to cleanse
the system of impurities as it is to keep
the body clean.

PINKETTES

gently stimulate the bowels, thus dis-
pelling biliousness, liveriness, sick
headaches and other ailments. They con-
tain no chemicals, are not purgatives,
and are the only medicine that can be
taken with perfect safety. Write for free
60 cents the tin from Dr. Williams
Medicine Co., 96 Beethoven Road, Shang-
hai."

CALCUTTA BROKERS.

The Exchange Brokers in Calcutta
have arranged to pool all business from
May 1st, and have formed themselves
into an Association called the Calcutta
Exchange Brokers' Amalgamation, to be
in force for the duration of the war, or
for such period as agreed upon. The
idea is for the senior Brokers to divide
the work among themselves, and re-
lease the younger men, who will join up.
To put the position shortly, all Brokers
over the military age, limit have com-
bined as one firm and one office, so that
there is now no overlapping in calls, etc.

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your assimila-
tive powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the
essential nourishing and healthy
flesh building materials. Very
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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High Class English Jewellery

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FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY
DRINKHORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVARIABLE ON
THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS.
ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES
AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water or
a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue and restore energy.
Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

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5, Wyndham Street.

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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen, under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLANCHES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY WATER LEVEL	USE OF TIDE	SPACING NEAPS
ALFRED	100	20	10	Y	Y
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Y	Y
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Y	Y
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Y	Y
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	20	10	Y	Y
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	20	10	Y	Y
YAT KOW TEE	100	20	10	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL DOCK	100	20	10	Y	Y
ARKADIAN	100	20	10	Y	Y
Harbour Dock	100	20	10	Y	Y
General Dock	100	20	10	Y	Y

H.M. OVER, B.S. W.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

Address Enquiries to the Office of Messrs.

5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

Today's Advertisement

The China Mail.

NOTICE.

THE SALE ADVERTISED FOR TO-MORROW (Saturday) is hereby CANCELLED.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 14, 1918.

KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

TO-MORROW'S
OVERLAND
CHINA MAIL

THIS WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per copy.

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Monday, June 17 —
6 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's
Cathedral.

Wednesday, June 19 —
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Linen, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.
2.3 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c.
at Hughes & Hough's.

Saturday, June 22 —
Summer Solstice.

Saturday, June 29 —
12 noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation
Co. meeting.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$25 per annum; per quarter and per month
also given.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
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and Turkey) supplied the merest
fraction of this. The idea of Central
Europe becoming a "self-contained
economic block," is, even with Russia
thrown in, a vain delusion. It
is a matter of the highest importance
to Germany that "Germany's peace
terms should be such as to induce
the Allies to abandon the idea of
an economic war." Dr. DEANSBURG,
who has occupied the position of
Colonial Secretary in the German
Government, has shown in a frank
review of the post-war economic
situation, that the Allies in fact, not
by their armed forces, but by their
command of essential supplies, will
control the demobilisation of the
German army and therewith the
whole process of German recuperation.
Rapid demobilisation will be impos-
sible without a sufficiency of essential
supplies to assure employment for
disbanded troops, and, as Dr. DEANS-
BURG has declared, "even a partial
period of unemployment would
lead to disastrous manifestations,"
and for that reason "demobilisa-
tion will certainly extend over
a long period, however irksome
it may be to those in the colours."
In any circumstances the Allies will
see to it that their own needs are
first met. In spite of all the efforts
Germany has made to disguise it, this
factor in the war is one of steadily
increasing importance. Germany has
repeatedly declared that one of her
objects in the war has been "to
guard her economic future." She has
succeeded only in placing herself in
a position of humiliating dependence
on a world which she has antagonised.
German traders will recognise that
whatever terms may be embodied in
the Peace treaty on this subject, "no
treaties or guarantees in the world
can force the public to buy or
merchants to deal in goods which
they would prefer not to handle."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The rainfall for the 24 hours
ended at 10 o'clock this morning was
2.58 inches.

The community of Kobe has
achieved the wonderful feat of raising
£100,000 towards the Tank Fund.

Only one case of cerebro spinal
fever was notified in the Colony
yesterday. There was also a case of
plague and one case of enteric fever.

A Reuter's cable to-day mentions
that among the new Members of the
Order of the British Empire is Mr. S.
Evans, the Deputy Naval Ordnance
Store Officer in Hongkong.

A Committee has been appointed
at Singapore by the Government
to report on a suitable scheme for
commemorating the 100th anniversary
of the foundation of Singapore, which
will occur on the 6th February next
year.

A pack of wolves was located near
the Tai Wai village at Taimoshan in the
Taun Wan district, and a party com-
prising Sergt. Macdonald and several
armed lunkos from the Taun Wan
Police Station set out to hunt them.
They succeeded in tracking the pack
one of which they shot dead. The
carcass has been presented to the City
Hall Museum and is now being
mounted.

The Ceylon papers are publishing
appeals to the European business com-
munity to make a more serious response
to the appeal for man-power. It is
suggested that tribunals should be
appointed to decide who can be spared.
With regard to the question of providing
for the dependants of those who go
on active service, the acting Governor has
promised, if a fund is opened, to ask the
members of the legislature to contribute.
The Planters' Association has offered to
provide funds, and other sympathisers
are willing to do the same.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic, or
pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea
Remedy goes to the right spot and gives
immediate relief. You cannot afford
to be without it. It is your subject to
stock of it at all times. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

TO "RODERICK RANDOM" OF
THE "DAILY PRESS."

Before asking to be cleared from two
imputations made against me in your
article of June 14th, may I be permitted
(at the risk of being eternally "marked"
by your powerful journal) to drag you
from your journalistic "funk-hole" and
ask if you are recognisable as Mr. H. A.
Cartwright, Printer, Publisher and
Editor of the Newspaper which serves
your purpose so well?

Will you accept my assurance that I
have not written under "instructions"
from the Government? The letters are
entirely my own, and I received,
directly or indirectly, orally or by
document, no information or sugges-
tions of any kind from anyone in the
Colony.

In the next place, may I repudiate
any intention of "casting aspersions
upon," "holding up to ridicule" or "in-
sulting" the gentlemen to whom I
addressed certain questions in my
letter of June 13th.

It is in your own article, when still
writing as "Roderick Random" on
June 12th, that I find the statement
that:—

"the commercial houses"
appealed to the Government to help
them out of the difficulty by introduc-
ing conscription in order that the
necessary remaining men might be
content to continue at their posts."

From the last letter of the Hon.
Member for the Chamber of Commerce
we know that the commercial houses
construe "necessary" as covering all
the men at present in their employ.

Because I did not believe, and do not
now believe, that the men themselves
asked for conscription for such a
purpose, I took the liberty of putting it
up to them to answer what you term
an "insulting" question.

You suggest I should apologise.
When the men themselves repudiate
your above quoted statement, then I
will most liberally apologise, but for
having placed reliance on anything
which appeared over your pseudonym.
F. C. JENKIN,
June 14th, 1918.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

13th June, 1918.

SIR,—Some of your correspondents
seem to wish to imply that the Cham-
ber of Commerce has not been strictly
honest, or, at any rate, consistent, in its
attitude with regard to Conscription.

In your issue of the 10th inst. the
Hon. Mr. Landale is reported to have
said at the Legislative Council Meeting
of that day:—

Compulsory service was suggested
by the Chamber of Commerce for two
reasons. One was that it was desired
that as many men as could be got
should go and the other reason was
that it was necessary to retain here
a certain number of men and that
those men should be satisfied that
they were being protected from any
imputation against them.

Surely that is a perfectly straight
forward attitude! I think most people
understand these were the reasons why
conscription was urged by the Chamber
of Commerce. Certainly the Govern-
ment should have understood so.

It is undoubtedly desirable that as
many men as possible should be spared
to go and I submit it is equally
desirable that those men who cannot be
spared should be definitely instructed
they are to remain. They are needed
in Hongkong in the interests of the
nation, and if they are to put in their
best work they must be fully satisfied
in their minds that they really are more
needed here than at the front.

I am not affected by the Bill.
I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
"REGINALD."

THEIR MAJESTIES SILVER

WEDDING.

SECOND LIST OF HONGKONG

CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Gedge, Lady Rees Davies, Mrs.
Looker, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Purves, Mrs.
M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. Sachse, Mrs.
Harold Macfarlane, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs.
Smalley, Mrs. Saville E. Hudson, Mrs.
Gloyn, Miss Manak, Mrs. Murray Scott,
Mrs. Perry, Mrs. A. M. Thorp, Mrs.
Tutcher, Miss Ventris, Mrs. Gale, Mrs.
Agassiz, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Donnelly,
Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Crappell, Mrs. K.
Branch, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Mrs. Pearce,
Miss M. Rodger, Miss D. Rodger, Mrs.
Lau Tak-ye, Mrs. Lau An-ching, Mrs.
Gallazzi, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. A. G. Gordon,
and Mrs. McPherson—Total \$245.60.

1st list \$235.60
2nd list \$10.00
Total \$245.60

THE STRANDING OF THE

"TITARUOM."

MASTER "SEVERELY

CENSURED."

The Judgment of the Marine Court
before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning,
for failing to furnish to the Captain
Superintendent of Police, a return of
particulars specified in the second
schedule of the Registration of Persons
Ordinance of 1918 as amended by the
Government notification of 1917.

Mr. F. W. Goldring pleaded guilty
on behalf of Mr. Bellios.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said the
Police did not wish to press for a heavy
penalty, although there is a daily notice
in the Press that it was necessary for
everyone to register. They were only
desirous of bringing to the notice of the
general public the necessity of complying
with the Registration Ordinance. The
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thought a nominal fine would meet the
case.

His Worship agreed, and defendant
was fined \$5.

Mr. V. Findlay Smith, also sum-
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sion that it was not necessary for him
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tion requiring the registration of every
person, as he was absent in Japan when
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Mr. King said that according to the
Government notification of 1917,
amending the Registration Ordinance of
1916, every person was required to
register, including the members of the
Hongkong Defence Corps.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when
charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this
morning with attempting to snatch
\$4,000 from another Chinese in Des
Voeux Road Central, yesterday.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared
for the defendant, said he desired an
adjournment as he was not yet in a
position to go on with the case. Accord-
ing to the preliminary instructions he
received, he believed there was a great
deal more behind this prosecution than
mere "snatching," though he could not
say for the moment whether it was true
or not. Would his Worship grant bail
for the defendant?

Sergt. Blackman, who was in charge
of the case, said he had no objection.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case
until next Tuesday, bail being fixed at
\$500.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

PROGRESS OF HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The Bombay Co-operative Conference
opened recently at Girgaum.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who
presided, said that the city of Bombay
could take a justifiable pride in being
the first in India to start co-operative
societies for mill hands and poor mun-
icipal employees belonging to the
"depressed" classes and financing and
managing societies through private
agencies and establishing the best re-
sults. While a great
number of people had been helped by
these societies, very much more remained
to be done. It was not possible to
extend the operations of the Debt
Redemption Committee's work for
reasons given in the Registrar's report.
The Central Co-operative Institute when
it was started would be in a position to
guide and advise as to the best means
of development for this class of society.
The other class of society which they
could very well call their own were the
housing societies, started under the
auspices of housing associations. The
first society registered under the Act
was the Sarawati Co-operative Society
which owned at present five houses of
three storeys each and had been helped
by the Government. Two other
housing societies, the Mangalore Garden
House Society and the Bombay Catholic
Co-Partnership Society, were registered
in 1917. Both these had suffered from
the difficulty of raising capital on
moderate terms, and that difficulty was
haunting the further progress of
co-operative housing. The difficulties
in the way of finding in Bombay decent
housing accommodation at a fair rental
would most probably go on increasing
even after the termination of the war.

Though, and the speaker, he felt, that
communal housing societies should not
be encouraged, actual experience had
shown that it was the communal society
that had succeeded well. Until the
social reform movement succeeded to
the extent of altogether doing away with
caste, communal housing societies are
the only societies that are likely to
succeed. Even if banking unions were
started or groups of societies managed
by the best redemption committee, there
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unlimited liability societies for various
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Mr. Justice Baggallay decided in favour
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It costs but a small amount to keep
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Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medi-
cine chest, and it is economy in the end.
It always cures, and cures quickly.
For sale by all Chemists and Store-
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THE MAGISTRACY.

SUMMONSES UNDER THE

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THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION IN

"TELEGRAPH" CASE.

Mr. J. R. Wood delivered this after-
noon the following judgment in the
case in which the "Hongkong Telegraph"
was proceeded against under the
Colonial Press Censorship regulations.

It is not disputed that the defendant
has published movements and descrip-
tions of certain of His Majesty's ships
and has contravened the terms of the
Regulation No. 1 of the Censorship
Regulations of 1917, but I have been
asked to dismiss the summons on the
ground that the publication in question
being a repetition of information
already widely circulated in the Press
in Shanghai, and having reference to
movements which were in no way
concealed and were of a substantially
prior to the defendant's publication,
did not in any degree prejudicially
affect the safety of the Colony which it
is the sole object of the Order in Council
authorising these Regulations, and of
the Regulations themselves to preserve.

No one can reasonably doubt that
the Colony is as safe now as it was
before the publication here considered.

The issue, however, is wider than
this. In the present war the inter-
relation of events is such that the
defence of the Colony is involved in the
defence of Great Britain and her Allies.
We are indebted for our safety here to
H. M. Navy and Army wherever in
the world they may be operating.
The Colony, which was little more than
an outlook in the recent South African
war, is participating in the efforts and
in the risks of this war.

The regulations under which this sum-
mons is brought, have been adopted with
this fact in view. It has been devised
as one of our own measures of defence,
and whereas any particular contraven-
tion of it may have a negligible result
another may occur which will be of the
first importance. The strict observance
of these Regulations is required by the
military situation.

The Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph
did not fully consider the position
when he assumed that it was in his
discretion to publish the paragraph in
question. He had no such discretion.
His duty was to obtain the approval of
the Censor before publication.

In the correspondence with the
Attorney General, the solicitors for the
defendant stopped short of admitting
the offence alleged. I imagine that
if they had been instructed
to make this admission this Court
would not have been troubled with these
proceedings. The contravention is in
itself of minor importance, but so long
as the legal consequences of the
defendant's action remain in dispute
between the Crown and the defendant,
no course would seem to have been
open to the Crown Solicitor except to
ask for a public declaration.

"I find the defendant guilty."

ALLIED INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 12.

In the House of Commons Mr.
Balfour denied that the United States
and the Allies agreed not to intervene
in Russia.

A MONROE DOCTRINE WANTED.

FOR THE SOUTHERN

HEMISPHERE.

LONDON, June 12.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on
the Imperial War Cabinet Conference,
refers to an article by Mr. Arthur
Henderson in its columns, discussing
the aims as they concern the War
Cabinet, and says: "With the general
proposition of disinterestedness, which
President Wilson laid down, the feeling
throughout the British Empire is in
accord. Neither the Empire nor any of
its Dominions want territory for terri-
tory's sake. They are, however, not
in the same situation as the United
States. Had there been a German
Mexico, a German West Indies or a
German Colombia before the war we
may be fairly certain that America
would not tolerate their racial
after the war, and her objections would
not infringe her real disinterestedness
any more than coming need in our
present case. What our southern
Dominions want is not territory for its
own sake but as security for a Monroe
doctrine for the Southern Hemisphere.
A League of Nations would enhance
such security but he would be a bold
prophet who could guarantee that it
would render it superfluous."

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble,
in Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away
the pain at once and cures the complaint
quickly. First application gives relief.
When a bottle of it is kept in the house
the pain of bruises and sprains may be
promptly relieved, cuts and bruises
quickly healed and swellings promptly
reduced. In fact, for the household it
is just what an "ambulance" as every
family should be provided with. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.
PRESS 'CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.MEMORABLE INCIDENT OF THE FIGHTING.
FRENCH CAVALRY FIGHT FOR 32 HOURS.

London, June 12. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—

The enemy's main effort yesterday on the line of Cheminot-Mache Mont-Bellinmont was a complete failure. Under the fire of our machine-guns and artillery the German infantry waves hesitated and rolled back.

In the centre the Germans gained momentary possession of Mache Mont, but were ejected by a French counter-attack. It is now known that the Germans began the battle with 14 Divisions, which were all engaged on the first day. The attack in the centre, along the Valley of the Matz, which was the most successful, was entrusted to five Divisions, including some of the enemy's best troops and one Guard and one Chasseur Division.

The enemy's main objective on the first day was a block of wooded hills between the Oise and the Matz, which he turned by an advance down the Matz Valley. After three days' hard fighting he reached the first day's objective in this quarter. The second day's objective was the city of Compiègne, which is still far away and has not been brought nearer by yesterday's fighting. The most memorable incident of the battle was the defence of Plombières by cavalrymen. This hill was the main French observatory post on the Lassigny sector and was defended by dismounted Cuirassiers, a few hundred strong, who held out against an incessant German attack from 4 o'clock on Sunday morning until midday on Monday. The Commander sent wireless messages hourly, saying the defenders were still holding out. The last message was sent when the hill was surrounded and consisted of one word "Fortis," meaning, "we are done for." The Cuirassiers succumbed to the twentieth attack in 52 hours.

In the Matz Valley a weak German Chasseur Division were cut to pieces; the Guards also suffered very heavily.

On our left enemy Divisions have been engaged in a three days' battle for a line of villages, which are still in our hands, and they must have left half their numbers on the field. We as well now hold some points of the original German line. The general impression is that although the battle will continue for several days the enemy's rush has been stemmed.

ENEMY'S PRETENSIONS "SINGULARLY MODIFIED."

London, June 12. A semi-official message, dated the 12th, says:—

An enemy communiqué, after two days of fighting, announces the objectives attained, indicating that he scarcely hopes to further advance; but German marching orders captured have foreshadowed the entry into Compiègne on the first evening of the battle. The enemy's pretensions have been, therefore, singularly modified.

CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL FOCH.
MESSAGE BY EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

London, June 12. The Association of British ex-Soldiers and ex-Sailors, known as "Comrades of the Great War," have telegraphed to Generalissimo Foch: "We have perfect faith that on the scene of your historic victory in 1914 in which many of us were privileged to share that you and your gallant men will again stem the tide of invasion and hurl the hated invader from the sacred soil of France."

GENERALISSIMO FOCH REPLIED ON THE 11TH: "I SHARE ENTIRELY YOUR CONFIDENCE."

London, June 12. The Women's Co-operative Guild at a Congress at Bradford defeated a resolution favouring an International Conference of Workers to obtain immediate peace by negotiation, the terms including no annexations and universal disarmament.

The opponents to this resolution declared that there could be no peace by negotiation with a people who bombed hospitals full of wounded soldiers.

A RESUME OF THE BATTLE.
PRICE PAID FOR ENEMY'S SUCCESS.

London, June 12. The newspapers state that it is foolish to attempt to minimise the significance of the enemy's gain of ground, where every kilometre is most valuable, but they point out that the Germans are very far from achieving their programme, and it will be necessary to straighten their line, while Correspondents agree that their sacrifices have been greater than in any previous battle of the war. For the first time, indeed, since March, they have been effectively counter-attacked with a swiftness which gives their "storm" troops no chance to rest. One Correspondent estimates that the Germans have thrown 100,000 new troops into battle during the last 24 hours and six or eight Divisions have already withdrawn broken. Such is the price paid in the enemy's relentless pursuit of success.

That the enemy's reserves are not inexhaustible is proved by the fact that the Crown Prince has already been forced to borrow four Divisions from the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht. It was through these that the enemy captured the villages of Mery, Belleu and St. Maur.

Generally speaking the battle position at present is that the French have held in the centre, but have fallen back a little on their right. The situation of the French between the Oise and the Aisne is becoming difficult as the wooded salient of which Noyon is the apex is endangered and the enemy is threatening the high road from Noyon to Compiègne. There will be much very costly fighting, however, before the Germans succeed in reaching Compiègne.

The strength of the French resistance has delighted the Parisians, who, though confident that Paris will not be reached, are energetically pushing preparations to defend the capital.

ENEMY'S SMALL GAINS.

Paris, June 12. A semi-official message, dated today, states:—

The enemy's advance on the right bank of the Oise is bound to tell on the other bank. We will probably be obliged to bring our positions on the two banks into line. That is the only advantage the Germans gained yesterday.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. LONG WELCOMES DELEGATES.

London, June 12. At today's meeting of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Walter Long cordially welcomed the Delegates, who spoke on various Dominion problems. The representative of each Dominion replied.

The Delegates will attend the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet tomorrow.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.
CROWDS WATCH OVERSEAS PREMIERS.

London, June 12. The first sitting of the Imperial War Conference was held at the Colonial Office today. Mr. Walter Long presiding. A large crowd watched the arrival of the Overseas Prime Ministers and representatives.

RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY TO THE KING.

The following resolution of loyalty was moved by Sir Robert Borden, seconded by the Rt. Hon. William Massey, and carried unanimously:—

"The Imperial Conference at their first meeting as their first act, desire to present their humble duty to Your Majesty and assure you of the devoted loyalty of all portions of Your Majesty's Empire here represented."

WORKERS AGAINST PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

London, June 12. The Women's Co-operative Guild at a Congress at Bradford defeated a resolution favouring an International Conference of Workers to obtain immediate peace by negotiation, the terms including no annexations and universal disarmament.

The opponents to this resolution declared that there could be no peace by negotiation with a people who bombed hospitals full of wounded soldiers.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.
RAID BY YORKSHIRE TROOPS.

London, June 12. A British Italian communiqué, dated the 11th inst., states:—

The Yorkshire troops made a successful raid, taking 11 prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties.

Our air force destroyed 21 enemy aeroplanes since our last report. Four of our machines have failed to return.

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

Trieste, June 12. It is officially admitted in Vienna that the battleship *Szentistvan* was torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic at night-time.

Several officers and 80 of the crew are missing.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO JAPAN'S LOYALTY AND CO-OPERATION.

London, June 12. At a luncheon in the House of Commons to the Japanese Ambassador and the delegates attending the International Parliamentary Commercial Congress, Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain and Japan in war had no differences of opinion, no divergence in aim and no *arriere pensée* which either was unwilling to confess to the other. (Cheers.) This was the basis of the true national confidence in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had done so much for the peace and advancement of the world and would bear fruit in future for the higher interests of the world in the East. He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required us to call upon our Allies to make fresh efforts Japan would live, as she always has done, up to her full obligations. (Cheers.)

GERMAN METHODS OF TRADE.

In the course of his speech Mr. Balfour said German methods of trade were a part of her policy of world domination. This made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry, to which we never objected. (Cheers.) Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power to practically enslave the rest of the world. That was the problem which must be met and solved.

GERMANY DREADS ECONOMIC WAR.

FOREBODINGS OF ENEMY MERCHANTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 12. The German fear of an economic war is reflected in an article in the *North German Gazette* by Herr Eduard Achelis, President of the Bremen Import Association, who says it is a mistake to suppose that Germany can find a substitute for her former world economic position in a close union with countries east and south-east of the Central Powers, or that Germany can protect herself against an economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic and militant organisations. Germany's peace terms must, therefore, be such as to induce the Allies to abandon the idea of economic war.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS RETIRE.

SEMENOFF CAPTURES GURKO.

PEKING, June 12. General Semenov reports that the Austrians and Germans threatening his communications have since retired.

GENERAL SEMENOFF REPORTS THE CAPTURE OF GURKO, TO THE NORTH-EAST OF BORZIA.

ENDANGERING "DEARLY BOUGHT PEACE."

GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 12. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, in a minority article, tells Russia that she will endanger her "dearly bought peace" if she permits the Czech Slovaks, who fought with the Russians, to leave the country with arms to join the Entente.

Czech Slovaks are estimated to number 150,000 and who deserted from the Austro-German Army. They are distributed over the north and east of Russia.

MORE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 10. The *Gazette* contains the announcement of a number of Birthday Honours for services in connection with the war. There are a number of Companions of the Bath, including Major-General N. W. Barnardiston.

HONOURS FOR EASTERN MEN.

London, June 10. The following names appear in a further list of Birthday promotions and appointments:—

C.B.E.
Mr. W. H. Steel, Acting Manager of the Peking-Nankin line.
M.B.E.
Mr. S. Evans, Acting Deputy Naval Store Officer, Hongkong.

LORD PHILLIMORE MADE A PEER.

London, June 12. The Hon. Lord Phillimore, ex-Lord Justice, has been raised to the peerage.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

SHOWER OF GIFTS FOR QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

London, June 12. On the occasion of the Royal Silver Wedding, Her Majesty the Queen has promised to accept a "Shower of Gifts" to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild on behalf of the soldiers and sailors.

It is emphasised that all the Dominions are contributing and that Her Majesty will welcome the offerings of English women. Local centres will be formed to collect gifts and money.

AN EX-LORD MAYOR CHARGED.

COMMUNICATING INFORMATION USEFUL TO ENEMY.

London, June 12. Sir Joseph Jones, who was Lord Mayor of Sheffield in 1905, has been charged at Bow Street with conspiracy by obtaining and communicating information useful to an enemy and relating to a prohibited place, between September 1913 and June 10th, 1918. He was remanded till the 10th on £2,000 bail.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL.

A COMPROMISE PROVIDED.

AMSTERDAM, June 12. The Prussian Lower House has again rejected the equal suffrage Clause in the Reform Bill by 235 votes to 164, but has accepted a compromise by which certain persons will be provided with two extra votes.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN MIXED DISTRICTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 13. According to a Berlin telegram, the Suffrage Bill passed the fourth reading at the Prussian Lower House with the proposal of the Conservatives and National Liberals for the introduction of proportional representation in mixed language districts of the Eastern Provinces.

BRIGADIER F. W. LUMSDEN KILLED IN ACTION.

London, June 10. Brigadier F. W. Lumsden has been killed in action.

ANOTHER AMERICAN YESSEL TORPEDOED.

CREW ARRIVE AT PORT.

WASHINGTON, June 13. The United States steamer *Pinar del Rio* was submarine-torpedoed from the Maryland coast on the 8th instant.

The crew have arrived at a port.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S FEDERATION.

London, June 12. A telegram from Copenhagen says an international Seamen's Federation has been formed.

Sir Havelock Wilson is President, and M. Teamm, of Copenhagen, Secretary. The Headquarters will be in London.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN "CHILDREN."

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt treatment at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is always to be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICA'S IDEALISTIC OBJECTS.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, June 11. Addressing a group of distinguished Mexican editors and journalists, who are touring the United States, at the White House, President Wilson emphasised American friendship towards Mexico. He said that his own policy towards Mexico was based on the principle that America was not entitled to interfere in any way in Mexican internal affairs. United States troops had been sent to Mexico only in order to assist Mexico to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of Mexican affairs temporarily impossible.

Alluding to the German attempt to make trouble between the United States and Mexico, President Wilson instanced the fantastic statement in a Mexican paper that thirteen American battleships had been sunk off Cape Chesapeake. The influence of the United States for the time being, and he hoped it would not be for a short time, was somewhat pervasive of the affairs of the world. He believed it was pervasive because less powerful nations were coming to believe that America's sincere desire was disinterested service. The president said: "We are champion of those nations which have not had a military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations of the world, and we look forward to the time, which I hope will come, when we can give substantial evidence not only that we do not want anything out of this war but that we would not accept anything out of it."

Nothing had stirred America so deeply as the assurance that the war, as far as they were concerned, was for idealistic objects. Nothing that he had said in his recent address in New York on the occasion of the sending off of the American Red Cross campaign had aroused so much enthusiasm as his statement that America meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as she would stand by France, Great Britain or any other Ally. That was an example of America's attitude. The United States could not make anything out of standing by Russia at present. Russia was the most remote European nation, as far as America was concerned, and the one with which the United States had the least connections in trade and advantage. Yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that he had made in that address.

After emphasising that his hearers had been gladly admitted to every establishment in America that they had wished to see and had been shown just what America was doing, President Wilson proceeded to explain why America was doing what she is doing. "We are doing it," he said, "so that you may never hereafter have to fear, the only thing that any nation has to dread, namely, unjust and selfish aggression by another nation."

Sometime ago he had proposed a sort of Pan-American agreement. One of the difficulties of America's past relationships with Latin America had been that the Monroe Doctrine was adopted without the consent of any Central American or South American State. That was all very well as far as protecting such States from aggression from across the sea was concerned, but there was nothing in it that was protecting those States from aggression from the United States, and he had repeatedly been told of the uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of those States that America's self-appointed protection might be for her own benefit and own interest, and not for the interest of her neighbours. So he said: "If any one of us, including the United States, violate the political independence or the territorial integrity of any of the others all the others will jump on her."

That was in effect, giving a bond on the part of the United States that the United States would enter into an arrangement by which the Central American and South American States would be protected from the United States. "Now that is that kind of agreement that must be the foundation of the future life of nations. The world is a whole family of nations, and it must be guaranteed to each nation that no other nation shall violate its political independence or territorial integrity. That is the only conceivable basis for the future peace of the world. Peace can only come by trust. As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding. There is going to be trouble."

THE MOYER MARK.

London, June 12. The Silver Mark is being

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.
RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the destruction of Fleas.
Per Flat Tin 50 cents.
Per Gallon Tin £2.50.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 282.

FOR CARS on HIRE
Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

ENQUIRY: "MALTHOID" WATERPROOF!
LSTN: 8471
WATERPROOF!
WATERPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

London, June 12. A French communiqué states:—

The battle continues today from Montdidier to the Oise. On the left our troops, supported by tanks, counter-attacked in the afternoon on a front of twelve kilometres between Baboucourt and St. Maur. Notwithstanding desperate resistance we reached the southern approaches of Le Pretoy and captured the height between Courcelles and Mortimer. We carried our lines over two kilometres east of Mery, re-captured Belleu and Tioignies and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur. The enemy lost heavily and left 1000 prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In Aisne, the Germans who had succeeded in pushing to the south of Hogue farm and Authenil were driven back beyond both these points. On our right the enemy by accumulating his pressure sought to gain Matz Valley. Several violent attacks against Cheminot were repulsed. The enemy gained a footing in Machesmont and Bethancourt, which are being bitterly disputed.

The Americans to the south of the Ourag this morning brilliantly captured Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. Our day bombing squadrons continued to work on Monday despite bad weather. Groups of aeroplanes flew low above most exposed points of the battlefield and dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcements and inflicting heavy losses. Several crews made several trips. Eight tons of explosives were thus dropped with the best results. The enemy rear was actively bombed on Monday night. Twenty tons of projectiles were dropped on convoys, cantonments and stations and two munitions depots were blown up.

Four enemy aeroplanes and a captive torpedo-bombardier passed the line of destroyers and hit the leading battleship with two and the others with one torpedo. They were chased by destroyers but they returned safely to their base after badly damaging an enemy destroyer.

AMERICANS PROGRESS IN BELLEAU WOOD.

London, June 12. An American communiqué says:—

Northward of Chateau Thierry we again advanced our positions in Belleau Wood, taking 250 prisoners.

NAVAL FIGHT NEAR DALMATIAN ISLES.

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS TORPEDOED.

Rome, June 12. An official message says:—Two Italian torpedo-boats at dawn on Monday near the Dalmatian Isles attacked an Austrian naval Division consisting of two battleships of the *Verderer* type, protected by ten destroyers. Our torpedo-boats boldly passed the line of destroyers and hit the leading battleship with two and the others with one torpedo. They were chased by destroyers but they returned safely to their base after badly damaging an enemy destroyer.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 14th JUNE, 1918.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to crushed and milled rice (glutinous rice) and to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japan Saghalien).

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	DATE
Japan via Nagasaki	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Saigon	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco	Registration - 1.45 P.M. Letters - 2.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Registration - 9.45 A.M. Letters - 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.

* Superseded correspondence only.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG 14th JUNE, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS

Hongkong Bank

Canton Ins.

North China Ins.

Union Ins.

Yong Sang Ins.

Yong Sang Ins.

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SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, May 17th.

Aloer Geah (81)

Amai Malay (7)

Ayer Hiam (85)

Ayer Kuning (81)

Ayer Molek (81)

Ayer Panas (85)

Bakewell (81)

Bassett (81)

Batang Benar (81)

Batu Lintang (810)

Batu Lintang (81)

Batu Lintang (81)

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HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Victoria Harbour at Hong Kong.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the tide gauge at the Victoria Harbour.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Harbour add 10 feet to the height given in the table.

June 14th to 21st, 1918.

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OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1918.

Date. Ends. Begins.

June 14th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 15th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 16th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 17th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 18th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 19th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 20th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 21st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 22nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 23rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 24th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 25th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 26th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 27th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 28th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 29th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 30th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 31st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 32nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 33rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 34th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 35th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 36th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 37th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 38th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 39th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 40th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 41st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 42nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 43rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 44th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 45th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 46th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 47th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 48th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 49th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 50th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 51st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 52nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 53rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 54th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 55th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 56th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 57th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 58th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 59th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 60th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 61st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 62nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 63rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 64th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 65th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 66th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 67th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 68th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 69th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 70th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 71st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 72nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 73rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 74th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 75th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 76th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 77th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 78th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 79th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 80th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 81st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 82nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 83rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 84th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 85th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 86th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 87th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 88th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 89th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 90th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 91st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 92nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 93rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 94th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 95th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 96th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 97th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 98th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 99th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 100th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 101st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 102nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 103rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 104th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 105th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 106th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 107th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 108th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 109th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 110th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 111th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 112th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 113th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 114th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 115th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 116th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 117th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 118th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 119th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 120th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 121st. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 122nd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 123rd. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 124th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 125th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.

June 126th. 5.28 a.m. 7.18 p.m.